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KUNKEL'S Musical Review

1903

Vol. 26

Whole No. 296

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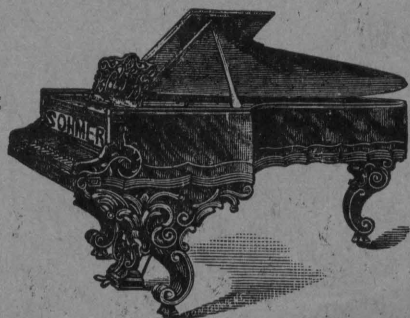
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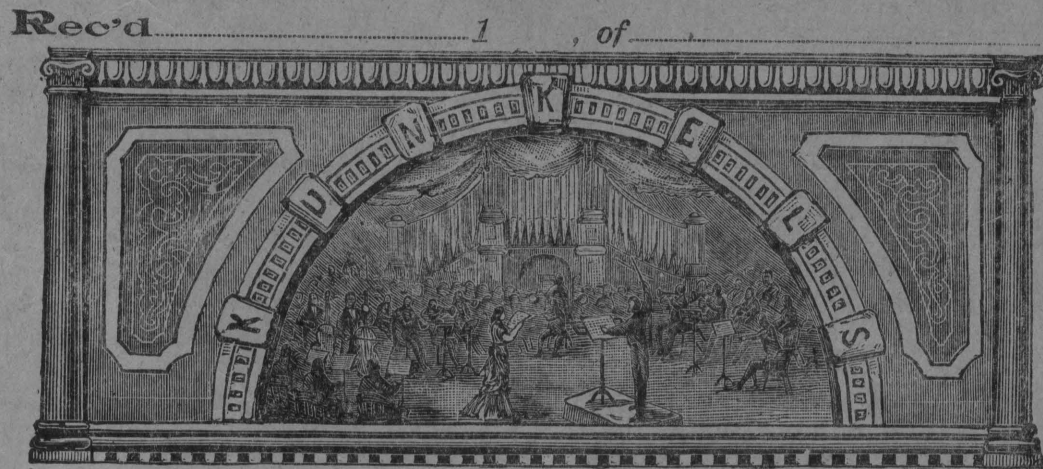
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WILL THE "CLASSIC"
BECOME POPULAR.

Once in a while we come across some timely topics in the London papers. On the much-abused theme of what is "popular" music, the Daily News had recently some good plain words that merit reproduction.

"It is wholly a mistake to imagine that the street arab dislikes Wagner. The Pied Piper of Hamelin fascinated the children, not their parents. If the hobbledohoy is an animal, that fact enables us to apply the story of Orpheus. Nowhere has the revival of music been more complete than in the public schools. In his efforts to humanize Tom Brown, Dr. Arnold appealed to the conscience, not to the ear. Thring, on the other hand, had only a rudimentary knowledge of tunes, but he made Bach compulsory at Uppingham. At Harrow,

Farmer adopted the more popular device of composing school melodies. The movement is now general, and no great school is complete without its orchestra. Perhaps the most signal testimony comes from Clifton, where Macaulay's fourth-form boy may be heard whistling Tschaikowsky. What more could master Mozart have done in his nightshirt?

"But we still lack the capacity to enjoy simple music for its own sake. We encore the penultimate top note. We are fascinated by shrieks. We regard a violin as an acrobatic instrument, upon which lithe fingers turn somersaults. We are weary of Handel's Largo, and choose double-quick rondos. We sacrifice soul to technique. We prefer trills to thrills—those thrills which only stir us when the flood of sound sweeps onward majestic and irresistible gravity. In a word, we are frivolous, without the Frenchman's aptitude for frivolity. Modern singers illumi-

nate even the national anthem with vocal fireworks."

This is taking "popular" music sadly enough. But we are glad that the street arabs can enjoy their Wagner, the schoolboys their Tschaikowsky. And we admit that it is still "the penultimate top note" that delights the encore fiends. We are forced to conclude, again, that for those who like that sort of thing, music—any sort, class, grade, brand, dance form, symphonic poem, melodious potpourri or epic drama of music—is the sort of thing they like.

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EXPRESSION.

Expression is a natural gift, in which the proper education and direction given to studies can help develop, guide or modify; but the germ of this precious quality is, above all, a part of our organization. The most gifted instructor, says Lavelle, can never replace by more or less method the native sensitiveness which makes us translate our sentiment and emotions. The affinity of expressions between the virtuoso and composer is one of the principal causes of a good interpretation.

An artist will be more or less inspired according to how his thoughts correspond and awaken in him his own sensitiveness.

That sympathy dwells within us even in hearing. That mysterious sensation is often felt between the artist and his auditors; it is like an electrical current, which produces enthusiasm when those works are interpreted by artists of whom the heart beats in unison with the genius of the author, and that the auditors are gifted with the taste to appreciate the beauties of a great work and the finish of its execution.

We must not mistake expression for mannerism, for it is to expression what softness would be to sensitiveness; and I warn the student against exaggerating, for it becomes a parody on expression. The individual impression of the performer must always yield to the character and style of the master he interprets. It would be changing the color of the work by substituting your own sentiment to the one of the composer, to change his indications, and that with the sole object of producing more effect.

Expression has its different modes, the same as style, which it is derived from. We find it simple and naive, then again pathetic

and passionate, sometimes the phrase being diversely accentuated to bring out the different shades and the true sentiment of the author.

The faculty to feel and render with the same spirit and energy of expression the delicate or varied intentions of different authors, as well as their styles, is what I might call the *expressive* qualities of a performer. All varieties of accents and of sonority, all shading find their proper place in an execution guided by good taste. But we must be careful and spare certain effects, which repeated too often become neutralized by their abuse. You must not give an equal interest in every part of a piece. The lights, shades, half tints must find their places in the musical coloring the same as in painting. To accentuate each note is to accentuate none. You must study first the real character of the piece as a whole, then analyze its climax, its principle, and secondary phrases, and then you can think of its isolated accentuations. It is also necessary to be well acquainted with the different manner of the phrases and the familiar cadenzas and ornamentations of each master before interpreting in a fixed manner their inspirations.

The dramatic artist, when he creates a part, studies in all its minutest details the character physiognomy of the personage he is to represent, and with whom he endeavors to identify himself.

It must be the same thing with the execution of a serious work in music. You must study it as a whole first, and then think of all its details. I will give you a few indications and means to help you to modify the tone in expressive passages.

Taste, sentiment, tact, study and observation will do no more, of course, than elementary proceedings, but I give them to you from my own observation.

In broad melodies of pathetic expression and vibrating sonority, frequently indicated by the Italian words "*Cantandro, con espressione, con anima, appassionata*," you must press the key-board, push your notes deeply, and get by that felt expression of the fingers a vibrating sonority of such a nature as to have an influence on ornaments which become broader and richer.

In passages of calm, graceful and soft expression you need not press the note so deeply. The articulation will become clearer, more limped. It is still playing with expression, but *mezzo-voce*, without that broadness which dramatic effect requires.

The *portando*, or *portamento*, is frequently employed in expressive passages, especially at the end of a phrase. You must add the action of the wrist and elbow to the pressure of the fingers. The result becomes different from the legato playing, and the quality of tone is entirely changed. The pressure on the key is slower and deeper, and we can obtain a tolerably truthful imitation of the vocal *portando*.

That should be employed, however, only in moderate or slow passages.

To resume, I will say that expression is the ideal and poetical side of execution; it must be represented in all its truth and elevated sentiments.

The plastic side of expression is translated by a great number of signs, which object is to indicate the modifications in sonority, the movements, etc.; but life and inspiration come from the soul. The conventional signs are powerless to express the different accents, whose intensity varies indefinitely, and which, however, are placed always in the same manner, no matter what the character of the musical phrase can be.

Sensitiveness (which is the source of expression), is an organic feeling of great delicacy, and has a great influence on the performer. Still, whatever may be the fineness of that feeling, its action must be guided by reason and experience.

THE ORGAN IN BACH'S TIME.

THE organ, as it existed in Bach's day, and as in most essentials it exists now, is an instrument peculiarly suggestive in regard to the realization of the finest and most complete effects of harmony, of modulation, and of that simultaneous progression of melodies in polyphonic combination which is most completely illustrated in the form of composition known as the fugue. It is so for two or three reasons. In the first place it is the only instrument in which the sounds are sustained with the same intensity for any required length of time after they are first emitted. However long a note may have to be sustained, its full value is there till the moment the finger quits the key, a quality which is invaluable when we are dealing with long suspensions and chains of sound. Secondly, the opportunity of playing the bass with the feet on the pedals, leaving the left hand free for the inner parts, puts within the

grasp of a single player a full and extended harmony and a freedom in manipulation such as no other instrument affords. Thirdly, and in the case especially of fugue compositions, the immense volume and power of the pedal notes impart a grandeur to the entry of the bass part in the composition such as no other medium for producing music can give us. In the time of Bach this splendid source of musical effect was confined to the great organs of Germany. The English organs of the day had in general no pedal-board, and it is probably owing to this fact more than to anything else that Handel's published organ music is so light, and even ephemeral, in style as compared with Bach's—that he treated the organ, as Spitta truly observes, merely like a larger and more powerful harpsichord. Without the aid of the pedal it would be rather

difficult to do otherwise, and the English organ of the day was in every respect a much lighter and thinner affair than the "huge house of the sounds," the thunder of which was stored in the organ gallery of many a Lutheran church.

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MUSIC AN UNFATHOMABLE MYSTERY.

Many people enjoy good music and without doubt receive considerable spiritual elevation from it. The majority do not trouble about forming a conception to themselves of what music really is. They feel says *Music Trade Review* that it is something splendid, and thus are content. To have the highest benefit and enjoyment of music one must have formed the habit of concentration. The mind should remain long enough positive to follow a composition and exclude extraneous thoughts and influences which crowd upon us on account of the multitudinous phantasms and pictures that are called up by association of lies.

Musicians say little about the way they feel when they play or hear music; they speak about the music itself, but rarely of their experiences. The fact is that a musician has the same experience as everyone else, differing only in fine sensibilities, which are sharpened by high culture in the art by reason of which he enters quicker and deeper into the mystery. To him, the ideal image of a composition is a living organism with a long story, a history and a future. It does not belong to the realm of the mind, but has its associations in the soul. No concept of limit to its beauty is possible; the harmonies suggest overtones in endless succession, on and on, forever unreachable.

The highest appreciation of music is of course not general. The average listener permits it to effect him something like a dream. He is fond enough of hearing music but has not really learned to listen to it. In the public mind it is yet only a sort of vague, emotional pleasure, a promoter of certain moody conditions, and far from the real meaning and import of the art as spiritual agent.

An interesting anecdote is told of Mary Anderson. When but a young girl, a professional actor heard her recite some lines of Shakespeare. He said her declamation was bad and he thought she did not know what she was talking about, but there were evidences of general ability in her delivery. When asked if she understood what all that meant, she answered: "No, I don't know what half of it means, but it's all sort of splendid, somehow, and makes you feel grand when you recite it."

In many instances it is not so much the music itself which appeals to the audience as it is the performance or the power of the personality of the performer. The latter often sacrifices all the æsthetic beauty of a composition simply to evoke admiration and applause. It is the fashion to go to a concert rather to listen to the artist than to the program.

While there is much pleasure in hearing a good artist, personal admiration should not be indulged in at the expense of music. To some, music brings but a momentary forgetfulness of the day's cares, or wafts them into a dreamy state of paradise. Ambrose has said:

The enjoyment of a work of art is by no means a passive state; a correct understanding, and with it the highest enjoyment, consists of our re-creating for ourselves, as it were, that which is offered us by the composer. The go-as-you-please music-lover when he hears a piece of music which particularly pleases him, generally wishes to hear it over again instantly, and will listen to it day in and day out until he is satisfied, and then he cares for it no more. The musician, after hearing a great work, is not anxious to hear it immediately repeated, but finds greater enjoyment after a while at each successive hearing. By degrees the beauties unfold; only after the general outline has been understood and assimilated can we go deeper into the finer intricacies.

Agassiz, the naturalist, once gave a pupil of his a fish to look at with directions to make a catalogue of all the interesting points he could observe in it. After an hour or so the pupil returned with the fish and catalogue and asked "What next?"

"Oh, go back again and look at your fish some more," was the reply.

Next day the pupil brought in a larger list of interesting items, but with no better result. On the third day the professor looked through the catalogue more carefully than before, but after considering with himself for a while, said: "Very good, my young friend, very good, indeed; and now, if you seriously mean to become a naturalist, really, the best

thing you can do is to go back to your fish and study him some more."

The way, then, for us, says the *New Century*, to enrich our appreciation of the soul-stirring harmonies of music, is to cultivate a knowledge of the art, first by hearing good music to improve our tastes and gradually grow a desire to preform it ourselves—if not in this life, then in the next, for surely no effort shall be wasted. The farther we go with music the more we know of its beauty; it is endless.

THERE are stumbling-blocks in every piece of music, and ninety-nine pupils out of a hundred fall down on them. The good teacher, with his years of experience, knows just where they are, and, if he be a thoughtful teacher, and one who would spare his nerves and save his pupil's time, he will carefully point them out when the piece is given for practice, and recommend a certain course of study whereby they may be avoided and most quickly conquered. A little pencil-mark, a little technical exercise to facilitate the playing of a certain passage, a hint as to the holding of the hand or arm, as to the fingering or phrasing, these are the valuable points good teachers possess. They are also points that only years of experience can give.

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ALPINE STORM.

Enlarged Edition.

The young shepherd plays a love song upon his oboe.
Moderato. ♩ 144.

Charles Kunkel, Op. 105.

pp una corda. (soft Pedal.)

Use the Pedal carefully as indicated.

*3 Ped. * 2 Ped. * 2 Ped. * 2 Ped. * 2 Ped. * 3 Ped.*

*1 Ped. * 3 Ped. * 2 Ped. * 1 Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * 13 Ped.*

The thunder of a distant storm mingles with the pastoral melody

pp mf

*2 Ped. * 4 Ped. * 7 Ped. NOTE.*

tre corde (without soft Pedal.)
The thunder becomes more distinct.

p f

*2 Ped. * 3 Ped. * 1 Ped. * Ped. * 13 Ped. * 2 Ped.*

NOTE. ♩ 144

*1 Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * 1025-9 * Ped.*

The sixteenth rest here indicates that the Pedal is to be pressed down on the second half of the first eighth.

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5 1 5 3 1 4 5 1 5 4 1 1 4 5 1 2 5 4 1 2

una corda.

tre corde.

echo.

una

Ped. *Ped.* *pp* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

8

5 3 2 1 5 3 2 1 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3

pp

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

NOTE: The first measure of the piano accompaniment is marked *pp* (pianissimo).

1025 - 9

[illegible]

8

tre corde.

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

f

The wind hisses among the mountain pines.

The musical score for 'The Storm Comes On' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and a fermata over the final measure. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated by asterisks and the word 'Ped.' below the staff. The second system continues the piece, with the upper staff showing a melodic line and the lower staff featuring a more active bass line with eighth notes and triplets. A dynamic marking of 'p' (piano) is present at the start of the second system. The piece concludes with a final chord in the lower staff.

The storm gradually passes away.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *sfz*, *ff*, and *ff dim.*. Pedal points are indicated with asterisks and the word "Ped.".

or thus.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *f dim.* and multiple pedal points marked with asterisks and "Ped.".

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *p* and *f*, and pedal points marked with asterisks and "Ped.".

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and pedal points marked with asterisks and "Ped.".

The sun appears, the birds twitter in the

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *pp*, *ppp*, *ff*, and *pp*. It also includes the instruction "Con anima" and "88.". Pedal points are marked with asterisks and "Ped.". The text "una corda." appears at the bottom left and right. The number "1025-9" is printed at the bottom center.

10 branches, the shepherd again calls his dogs and takes his sheep to pasture.

ff tre corde. echo. una corda. ff tre corde.

Ped.

FINALE I.

Tempo I ♩ 144.

The shepherd resumes his love song, while

ff tre corde. echo. una corda. ff tre corde. echo. una corda. mp tre corde.

Ped.

the thunder gradually dies away in the distance.

ff tre corde. echo. una corda. ff tre corde. echo. una corda. mp tre corde.

Ped.

ff tre corde. echo. una corda. ff tre corde. echo. una corda. mp tre corde.

Ped.

ff tre corde. echo. una corda. ff tre corde. echo. una corda. mp tre corde.

Ped.

1025-9

A choice of two finales is given. Number two is for the more advanced performer.

[illegible]

5 1 5 4 1 1 4 5 1

una corda.

pp 1 4

Ped.

f 2 5 4 1

tre corde.

echo. pp 5 4 1 2

una corda.

f 2 5

tre corde.

2

** Ped.*

8. *echo.*
pp
una corda
f
pp
Ped.

FINALE II.

For very advanced performers.

Birds singing.

1025 - 9

This page of musical notation contains five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamics like *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *echo.* are used throughout. Performance instructions such as *una corda.*, *tre corde.*, and *una corda.* are present. Pedal markings are indicated by *Ped.* and asterisks. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *pp* and the number 1025-9.

f *mf* *pp* *echo.* *una corda.* *tre corde.* *una corda.* *pp* *1025-9*

VALSE CAPRICE.

Vivo $\text{♩} = 80$.

Jean Moos.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Vivo' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *cres.* (crescendo). Articulation includes accents and staccato marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. The score concludes with a final chord marked *f*.

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1887-6

First system of musical notation, piano (p). The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation, forte (f). The system continues the melodic and bass lines. The music is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The key signature remains two sharps.

Third system of musical notation, *Armonioso.* The system features a more complex melodic line with many ornaments and grace notes. The bass line is also more active. The music is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The key signature remains two sharps.

Fourth system of musical notation. The system continues the melodic and bass lines. The music is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The key signature remains two sharps.

Fifth system of musical notation. The system continues the melodic and bass lines. The music is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The key signature remains two sharps.

Sixth system of musical notation, *cres.* The system continues the melodic and bass lines. The music is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The key signature remains two sharps.

4

Cantabile.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Cantabile'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Dynamic markings include 'rit.', 'a tempo.', and 'cres.'. The page number '1387. 6' is at the bottom.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The piece consists of 35 measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics are written below the melody. The score is marked with 'Ped.' (pedal) at measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 12 measures. The piano part is written for the left hand on a grand staff. The melody is in the right hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the mood is "Merry". The score is published by G. Schirmer, Inc. and includes a copyright notice for 1905.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano and includes a variety of musical notations:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains the melody. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features several measures with triplets (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and a final measure with a double bar line and repeat dots.
- Staff 2 (Bass Clef):** Contains the accompaniment. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.
- Performance Instructions:** Below the bass staff, there are several "Ped." (pedal) markings, each preceded by an asterisk (*). These indicate when to use the sustain pedal.
- Dynamic Markings:** The score includes "f" (forte) and "p" (piano) markings to indicate volume changes.
- Other Notations:** The score includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as a final double bar line with repeat dots.

[illegible]

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of 16 measures. The first measure is a whole note G4. The second measure is a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest. The third measure is a quarter note A4, followed by a quarter rest. The fourth measure is a quarter note B4, followed by a quarter rest. The fifth measure is a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter rest. The sixth measure is a quarter note B4, followed by a quarter rest. The seventh measure is a quarter note A4, followed by a quarter rest. The eighth measure is a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest. The ninth measure is a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter rest. The tenth measure is a quarter note E4, followed by a quarter rest. The eleventh measure is a quarter note D4, followed by a quarter rest. The twelfth measure is a quarter note C4, followed by a quarter rest. The thirteenth measure is a quarter note B3, followed by a quarter rest. The fourteenth measure is a quarter note A3, followed by a quarter rest. The fifteenth measure is a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter rest. The sixteenth measure is a whole note G3.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass, in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is in the Treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the Bass staff. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by an eighth note A2, and then a quarter note B2. The piece continues with various musical notations, including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte). The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord in the Treble staff.

6 *dolce.*

p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. *

Ped. Ped. * Ped. Ped. * Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

7

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Con moto. *f* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *f* *Ped.*

ff *rf* *rf* * *Ped.* *

MERRY GOSSACKS.

(LUSTIGE KOSAKEN.)

RUSSIA. ~~~~ RUSSLAND.

Moritz Moszkowski Op. 23. No 1.

Allegretto. ♩ - 108

p Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

p Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

marcato. *f* Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

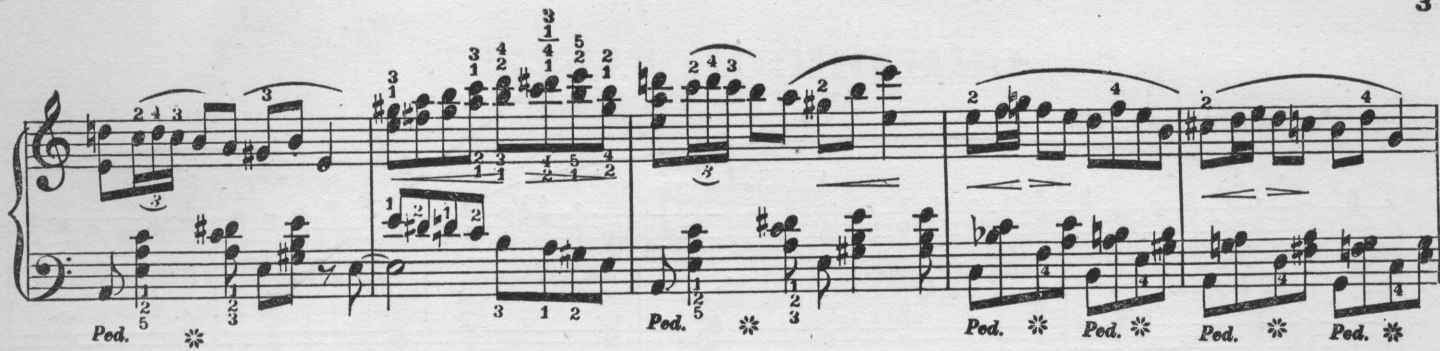
f Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

f Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

f Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

1426 - 2

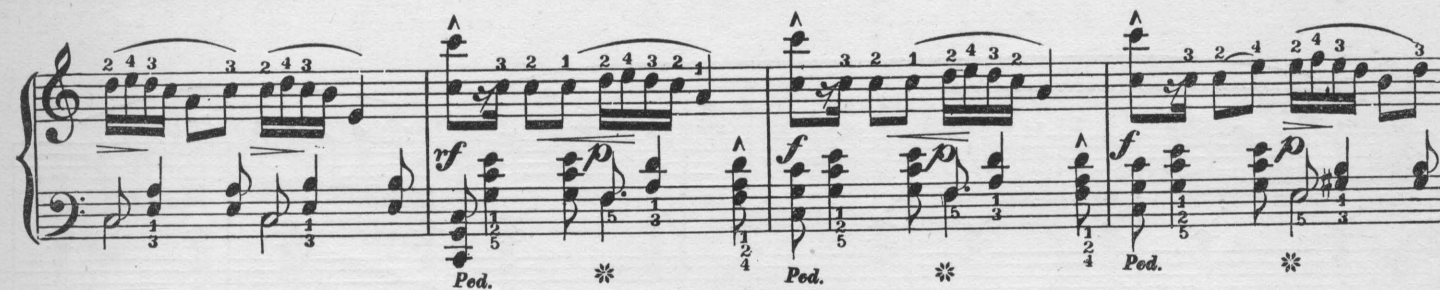
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First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex melodic lines with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. Fingering numbers are present above many notes.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains melodic lines with triplets. Bass staff contains chords. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. Dynamics include *poco rit.*, *rf*, *f*, and *p*. The tempo marking *a tempo.* is present.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains melodic lines with triplets. Bass staff contains chords. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. Dynamics include *rf*, *f*, and *p*.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains melodic lines with triplets. Bass staff contains chords. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains melodic lines with triplets. Bass staff contains chords. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. Dynamics include *rit.*, *a tempo.*, and *p*.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains melodic lines with triplets. Bass staff contains chords. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. Dynamics include *rit.* and *p*.

CHILDHOOD FANCIES.

Andantino. - 72.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score includes a variety of musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the bass line.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has four measures, and the second system has two measures. The piano part features a repeating bass line in the first system and a more complex accompaniment in the second system. The voice part has lyrics written below the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece is marked 'rit.' (ritardando) towards the end. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-5). The melody consists of several phrases, some of which are repeated. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

a tempo.

5 4 3 1 2 4 3 2 1 2 4 3 2 1 2 3

8 5 4 3 1 2 1 2 3

m. *cres.*

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 5, and the second system contains measures 6 through 10. The music is written for a piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Breath marks (arrows) are placed above notes in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10. Measure rests are used in measures 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 10.

WEDDING MARCH.

Mendelssohn.

Allegro vivace. $\text{♩} = 100$.

Transcribed by JEAN PAUL.

Trumpets.

Allegro vivace. 2-100.

Trumpets.

(The left hand on top.)

ff

f

ff

ff

cresc.

ff

r.f.

ff

1. (First time.)

2. (Second time.)

1657-5

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Handwritten musical notation system 1. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melody with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Below the staves are several measures of figured bass notation, including "Red." and asterisks.

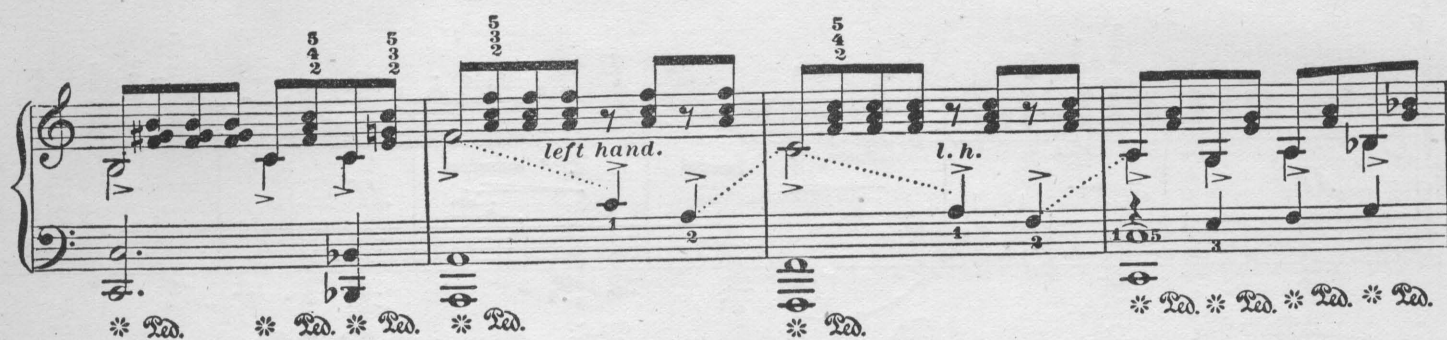
Handwritten musical notation system 2. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melody with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Below the staves are several measures of figured bass notation, including "Red." and asterisks.

Handwritten musical notation system 3. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melody with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Below the staves are several measures of figured bass notation, including "Red." and asterisks.

Handwritten musical notation system 4. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melody with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Below the staves are several measures of figured bass notation, including "Red." and asterisks.

Handwritten musical notation system 5. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melody with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Below the staves are several measures of figured bass notation, including "Red." and asterisks.

Handwritten musical notation system 6. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melody with many slurs and fingering numbers (1-5). Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Below the staves are several measures of figured bass notation, including "Red." and asterisks.



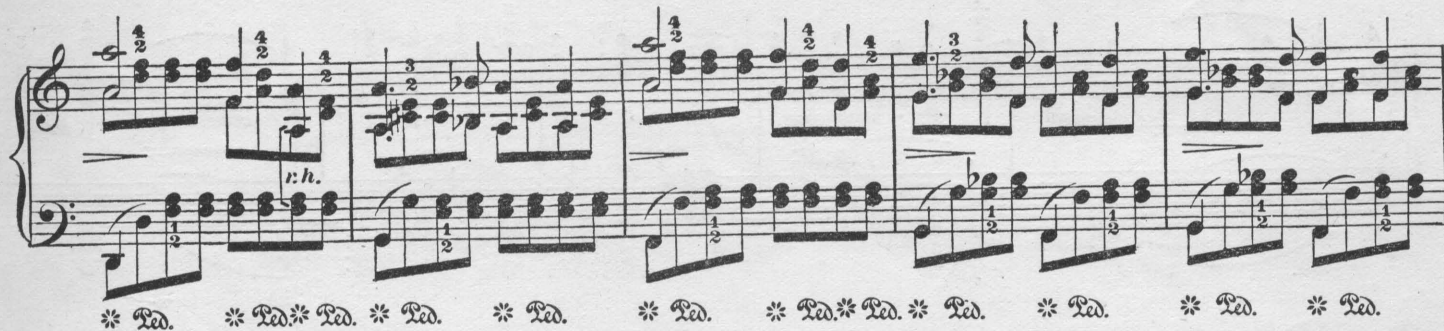
System 1: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a simpler accompaniment. Above the treble staff, there are some numbers: 5 4 2, 5 4 2, 5 4 2, 5 4 2. A dotted line labeled "left hand." points from the treble staff to the bass staff. Below the staves, there are some markings: * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad.



System 2: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staves, there are some markings: * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad.



System 3: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staves, there are some markings: * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad.



System 4: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staves, there are some markings: * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad.



System 5: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staves, there are some markings: * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad.



System 6: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staves, there are some markings: * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is characterized by complex fingerings, often indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes, and various dynamic markings including *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *rf* (rassonnato forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *marcato.* (marked). The first system begins with a *ff* marking. The second system includes *rf* and *f* markings. The third system features a *cresc.* marking and a *ff* marking. The fourth system includes a *ff* marking. The fifth system includes a *ff* marking. The sixth system includes a *marcato.* marking. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The page number 6 is in the top left corner. The page number 1657-5 is at the bottom center.

ff *ff* *rf* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *ff* *marcato.*

7

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Pedal markings are shown as asterisks followed by "Ped." below the staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

FLASH AND CRASH.

Samuel P. Snow. Op. 85.

Secondo.

Vivo. $\text{♩} = 76$.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. It is in 2/4 time, marked 'Vivo' with a tempo of 76 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various dynamics such as 'f' (forte), 'rf' (ritardando forte), 'p' (piano), and 'cres.' (crescendo). Pedal markings 'Ped. *' are placed throughout the piece. The notation includes many triplets and complex rhythmic patterns. The piece ends with a final chord marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

1381 - 12

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FLASH AND CRASH.

Samuel P. Snow. Op. 85.

Primo.

Vivo. ♩ - 76.

[illegible]

4 2 1 5 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 5 2 1

f *p*

Ped. *

3 2 2 4 5 3

1. 2.

mf

Ped. *

Musical score for "The Swan" from "The Swan Lake" by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic. The music is written for piano and includes a pedal point marked "Ped." with an asterisk. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

[illegible]

Primo.

5

8

8

8

2. 8

4

8

Secondo.

Trio.

First system of musical notation for the Trio section. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The second staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The system includes several measures of music, with some measures marked with a star (*) and others with a Ped. (pedal) marking.

Second system of musical notation for the Trio section. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The second staff begins with a *fp* (fortissimo-piano) dynamic marking. The system includes several measures of music, with some measures marked with a star (*) and others with a Ped. (pedal) marking.

Third system of musical notation for the Trio section. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The second staff begins with a *cres.* (crescendo) dynamic marking. The system includes several measures of music, with some measures marked with a star (*) and others with a Ped. (pedal) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation for the Trio section. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The second staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The system includes several measures of music, with some measures marked with a star (*) and others with a Ped. (pedal) marking.

Fifth system of musical notation for the Trio section. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a *cres.* (crescendo) dynamic marking. The second staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The system includes several measures of music, with some measures marked with a star (*) and others with a Ped. (pedal) marking.

Primo.

7

8. **Trio.**

Secondo.



Primo.

8.

8.

8.

8.

8.

8.

Secondo.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics *f* and *rf* alternating. The bass staff features a continuous pattern of chords, with *Ped. ** markings below the staff. Fingering numbers 3 and 2 are visible above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a melodic line with dynamics *rf* and *p*. The bass staff continues with chords and *Ped. ** markings.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has dynamics *rf* and *p*. The bass staff features a steady sequence of chords with *Ped. ** markings.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes dynamics *f* and *rf*. The bass staff continues with chords and *Ped. ** markings.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a *cres.* marking. The bass staff concludes with chords and *Ped. ** markings.

Primo.

41

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. Includes dynamic markings *f* and *rf*, and pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Includes pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Includes pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. Includes pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Includes pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 31-36. Includes dynamic markings *cres.* and *rf*, and pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks.

Secondo.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with slurs and accents. Bass staff has notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *p* (fourth measure), *f* (last measure). Pedal marks: *Ped.* under first and last measures. Fingering numbers: 2, 4, 6, 2, 3, 2.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with slurs and accents. Bass staff has notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics: *p* (fourth measure), *ff* (last measure). Pedal marks: *Ped.* under first measure. Fingering numbers: 2, 4, 5, 3, 2.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with slurs and accents. Bass staff has notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics: *mf* (first measure), *rf* (fourth measure). Pedal marks: *Ped.* under first, third, fifth, and last measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with slurs and accents. Bass staff has notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics: *f* (fourth measure), *ff* (last measure). Pedal marks: *Ped.* under first, third, fifth, and last measures. Fingering numbers: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3.

Presto.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with slurs and accents. Bass staff has notes with slurs and accents. Dynamics: *ff* (first measure), *f* (fourth measure), *ff* (sixth measure), *rf* (last measure). Pedal marks: *Ped.* under first, third, fifth, and last measures. Fingering numbers: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3.

Primo.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked 'Primo.' at the beginning and 'Presto.' near the end.

System 1: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1). The second staff has a bass line with chords and fingerings (3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1). Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Pedal markings are present.

System 2: Continues the melodic and bass patterns. Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings are present.

System 3: Features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings are present.

System 4: Continues the melodic and bass patterns. Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings are present.

System 5: Continues the melodic and bass patterns. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. Pedal markings are present.

System 6: The final system, marked 'Presto.' It features a rapid melodic line in the first staff and a bass line with chords and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4). Dynamics include *rf* and *ff*. Pedal markings are present.

YEARNINGS.

(SEHNSUCHT.)

A. Rubinstein. Op. 8. No. 5.

2. morsch-ten Bret-tern gebt mir nur ein schwa-ches, schwänkes Bóot,
 1. Gönnt mir gold - ne Ta - ges - hel - le, öff - net mir des Ker - ker's Schloss,
 Moderato. ♩ - 84. *appassionato.*



1. Give me days of gol - den glo - ry, And my dun - geon o - pen wide,
 2. in the hull all bat - ter'd Of a ves - sel tempest-toss'd;

Moderato. ♩ - 84.



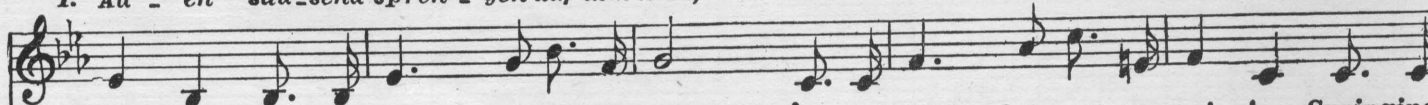
2. des - sen Se - gel von den Wet-tern tausend-fäl - tig sind be-droht; In die Wo - gen will ich
 1. ei - ne Maid gebt mir zur Stel - le und mit schwar zer Mäh'n' ein Ross, Lasst mich ein - mal durch die



1. And the fairest maid of sto - ry, With a black maned steed to ride: O'er the leas let me go
 2. Let the sails in shreds be tat - ter'd, And the bark giv'n o'er as lost: Leaping 'mid the wild com



2. sprin-gen, un ver zagt und oh - ne Leid, in die Wo - gen will ich sprin-gen un - ver-
 1. Au - en sau-send spren-gen auf dem Ross, lasst mich ein - mal durch die Au - en sau-send



1. spring-ing, Springing on my jet-black steed, O'er the leas let me go springing, Springing
 2. mo - tion, With no fear and with no stay, Leaping 'mid the wild commo - tion, With no



2. 3. Ge - bet mir ein Schloss mit Zin - nen, wo in Gär - ten grün und hell'
molto mosso.

3. Give to me a pa - lace state - ly, Where from trees and trel - lis tall.

molto mosso.

mf

3. blüht die Schatten - reb, und drin - nen springt im Mar - mor - saal der Quell. Lasst ihn rau - schen, lässt ih

3. Sha - dy vines droop down se - date - ly, Fountains leap in marble hall. Let them prat - tle and keep

dim.

3. spie - len, bis der Schlämmer kommt gemach, lässt ihn rau - schen, lässt ihn spie - len,

3. leap - ing, Till soft slumber holds me fast; Let them prat - tle and keep - leap - ing,

cres.

3. bis der Schlämmer kommt ge - mach, lässt ihn rau - schen, lässt ihn spie - len, lässt ihn

3. Till soft slumber holds me fast; Let them prat tle and keep leap - ing, Cool air

rit.

mf rit.

3. Schlä - fe ihn mir kühl - len, dass ich träum'

und sanft er - wach',

3. round my temples creep - ing, Till my dream

as now is past,

3. dass ich träum'.....

und sanft er -

3. Till my dream.....

as now is

3. wach'
a tempo.

3. past.....

I LOVE THEE TRUE.

(ICH HAB' DICH LIEB.)

From Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana.

Words by H. Hartmann.

Mascagni - Kunkel.

Andante. ♩ - 56.

Piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked Andante. The music features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic and moves to mezzo-forte (mf) later. Pedal markings are indicated below the staff.

2. Und mein sprö - des Herz won - ne - trun - ken
1. Ei - ne Ro - se heut' mir mein Liebchen

Vocal melody for the first two lines of the song. The notes are written on a single staff. The lyrics are written below the staff.

1. At the dawn my love pluck'd a rose for
2. And my swel - ling heart fast in rap - ture

a tempo.

Piano accompaniment for the first two lines of the song. The music is written for piano and includes a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *a tempo.* Pedal markings are indicated below the staff.

2. schlug; Lie - be knüp - te das gold - ne Band
1. brach; Fragt' ich za - gend: Was deu - tet sie!

Vocal melody for the next two lines of the song. The notes are written on a single staff. The lyrics are written below the staff.

1. me..... I the rea - son ask'd eag - er - ly.
2. beat,.... Love's sweet fet - ters u - nit - ing meet.

Piano accompaniment for the next two lines of the song. The music is written for piano and includes a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Pedal markings are indicated below the staff.

1389 - 3

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2. Nun hob die Wim-per sich,..... Ihr Blick er-reich-te mich-
 1. Sie blickt mich an und schweigt, Er-glüht das Köpfchen neigt,

1. She gaz'd at me and hush'd, Her cheeks in crim-son flush'd,
 2. One sin-gle look she cast..... Told me the se-cret vast.....

2. Es fand sich Herz und Hand Uns eint' der hei-lig-ste Zug Ich hab' dich
 1. Ver-rieths ihr Mund auch nie, Ihr Au-ge see-len-voll sprach: Ich hab' dich

1 But what her lips de-ny Flash'd from her bright ma-gic eye. I love thee
 2. One heart the oth-er read, Love's sweetest wish-es were said. I love thee

2. lieb, Ich hab' dich lieb, Die Her-zen poch-ten sich's zu. Ich hab' dich
 1. lieb, Ich hab' dich lieb, Drum wend dich lie-bend zu mir. Ich hab' dich

1. true, I love thee true, Wilt thou, my sweet, not love too? I love thee
 2. true, I love thee true, My love, wilt thou not love too? I love thee

Pod. 1389 - 3 Ped.

2. lieb, Ich hab' dich lieb, Die Herzen pochten sich

1.

1. lieb, Ich hab' dich lieb, Drum wend dich liebend zu mir.

1. true, I love thee true, Wilt thou, my sweet, not love too!

2. true, I love thee true, My love, wilt thou not love

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes pedal markings and a 'p' dynamic marking.

2. zu. 2. Ich hab' dich

2. too! I love thee

Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes pedal markings, a 'rit.' marking, and a 'mf' dynamic marking.

2. lieb, Ich hab' dich lieb, Ich hab' dich lieb!

2. true, I love thee true, I love thee true

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes pedal markings and a 'pp' dynamic marking.

LISTEN, DEAR!
SERENADE.*Allegro vivace.* 132.

10. *f* *p* *f* *p*

simili.

dim. *poco* *rall.* *a tempo.* *p*

simili. *Ped. **

1445-29

The musical score is written for piano in 3/8 time. It consists of six systems of music. The first system is marked '10.' and includes dynamic markings 'f' and 'p'. The second system is marked 'simili.'. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system includes a section marked 'dim.' followed by 'poco' and 'rall.', and then 'a tempo.' with a 'p' dynamic. The fifth system is marked 'simili.'. The sixth system concludes the piece with a 'Ped. *' marking. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5) and slurs for both hands. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

EVENING CALM.

15

REVERIE.

Andante. ♩ - 100.
Sempre tenuto e legato.

12.

The first system of music is in 3/4 time, marked Andante (♩ = 100). It features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks (*) below the staff. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1-5 above the notes.

The second system continues the piece. It includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando). Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. The notation includes various musical symbols like slurs, ties, and accidentals.

The third system introduces the tempo change 'calando.' (ritardando) and 'rall.' (rallentando). The music becomes more spacious. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. The system ends with a 'Ped.' marking.

The fourth system continues the piece. It includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *P* (piano). Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. The system ends with a 'Ped.' marking.

The fifth system includes the tempo change 'ritenuto.' (ritardando) and 'morendo.' (morendo). The music becomes very slow and fades out. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. The system ends with a 'Ped.' marking.

N. B. The P, signifies Ped.

FALLING LEAVES.

Allegro vivace. ♩ - 104.

17. *simili.*

p *schierzando.* *simili.*

f *atm.* *ritenuto.* *a tempo.* *p*

WILL O' THE WISP.

Allegro vivace. ♩ 152.

22

p

simili.

f

dim.

Ped. *

Ped. *

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the melody and a bass line with a 2/3 time signature. The second measure features a forte (f) dynamic marking and a triplet in the bass line. The third measure includes a crescendo (cres.) marking and a triplet in the bass line. The fourth measure concludes with a piano (Ped.) marking and a flower symbol. The score is written in a clear, legible font, with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

a tempo.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the violin, and the bottom staff is for the piano. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. The violin part has a melodic line with slurs and accents.

1445-29

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GRADE 1 TO 1½.

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GRADE 1½ TO 2.

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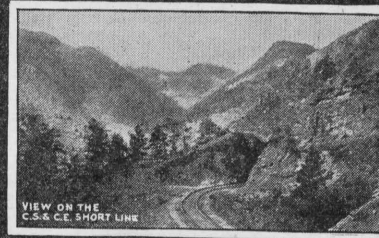
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WHAT A PUPIL SHOULD DO.

TEACHERS are frequently asked by pupils: "How much time do you think one ought to practice?" to which the most reasonable answer is: "Practice as much as you can."

The time that a student should give to practice depends on his own talent, requirements, physical powers, and what other duties he may have to attend to. Efficiency, in technic especially, can only be accomplished by hard labor, and naturally the more one works the better it is. Eugen d'Albert said once that he thought for a talented student two hours and a half of daily practice should be sufficient. Anton Rubinstein made it his own duty for many years to practice five hours a day. We have heard that Tausig was found more than once lying on the floor under his piano, exhausted from overwork. Then, again, other artists seem to do wonders without working so hard. I remember, during my tour in America with Ysaye, I once heard this great violinist play, most divinely, a concerto he had not played for the previous three years, and that after not having touched his violin at all for nearly two weeks.

It is difficult to make a rule as to the necessary time of practice for students, but what I consider most important is steadiness and regularity in the work. Practice should be done every day; the time should be well divided, and the work systematic. Liszt's advice was: "Do your practicing with the same concentration of mind and devotion with which you should go to church."

Besides the regular work of preparing the lessons, the student should give some of his daily time to reading music at first sight. For a piano-student an excellent method is to

read good arrangements of standard symphonies and other orchestral works, operas, etc. This will not only help to improve reading, but it is also a nice way of getting acquainted with these musical gems. The practice of accompanying songs and other instruments is beneficial, and that of ensemble playing and chamber-music most necessary.

Musical memory is a gift, but in all cases can be improved also by practice. The student should try to memorize, from the beginning, all his exercises, etudes, and pieces; but this should never be attempted before they are perfectly mastered by notes. The student possessing the knowledge of the meaning, form, structure, etc., of a work will find it much easier to memorize it. It is much harder to commit to memory a poem written in a language totally strange than one written in our own. No student can have very high aims without the cultivation and study of theory, harmony, form, and composition. Theory, elementary harmony, and form are a necessity even for amateurs. To play well a work, one must understand it thoroughly. Once, when I was quite young, I brought to Rubinstein, for criticism, his own concerto in E-minor, after having worked very faithfully in it; I had not quite finished one page, when he suddenly stopped me, to tell me in his proverbial kindness of manner: "My boy, in attempting to study a concerto well, you must commence by the orchestral score and not by the solo part."

The study of the pedals requires very careful teaching and special practice, since they are such great factors in the art of pianoforte playing. Pedal-marks are very often wrong, even in the very best editions. The use of the pedals may change according to the

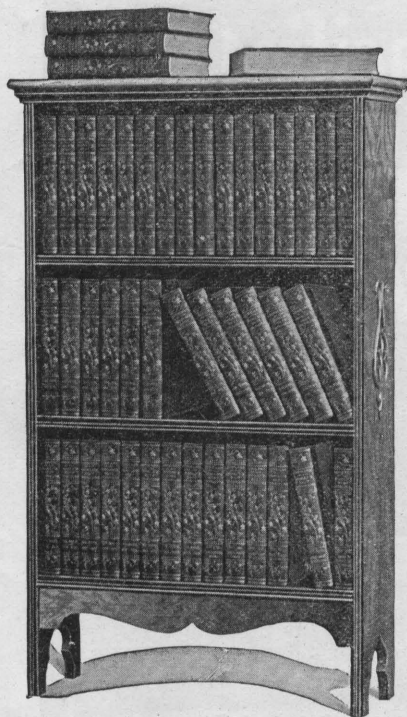
qualities of the piano being used. The practice of rapid substitution of finger for pedal, and *vice versa*, in sustained tones, will prove very useful.

The art of interpreting should be also cultivated. The average student that comes out of a school or conservatoire with certificates and honors is often found to be unable (by himself) to make anything out of a composition he has never seen or heard before, on account of the much abused help, in this respect, received during his studies from his teacher, and the *revised* and *re-revised* editions crowded with all sorts of notations and indications, and explanations, and metronome marks, expression, pedaling, fingering, etc. Many of the modern, so-called good editions, may be of help to students that have no talent, but they are certainly a drawback (often misleading) to talented ones. Rubinstein often requested his pupils to use (specially in Mozart and Chopin) the most simple and primitive editions they could find.

In playing in public it is wise to select only works that have become easy. It is always better to play an easy work well than to give a poor performance of a more difficult one. If this is followed, much of the nervousness and stage-fright would also be avoided.

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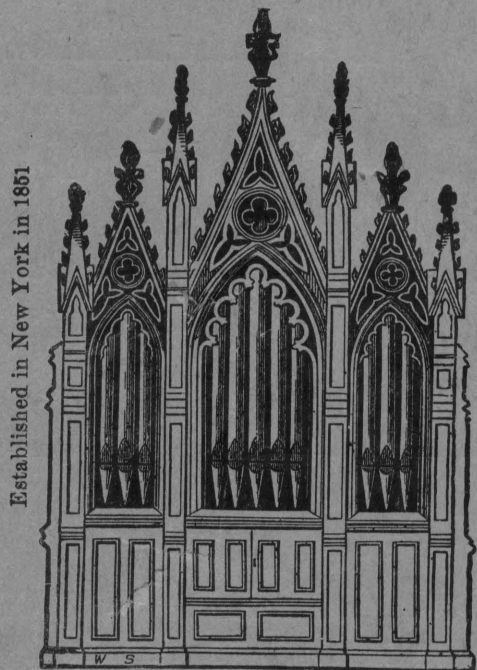
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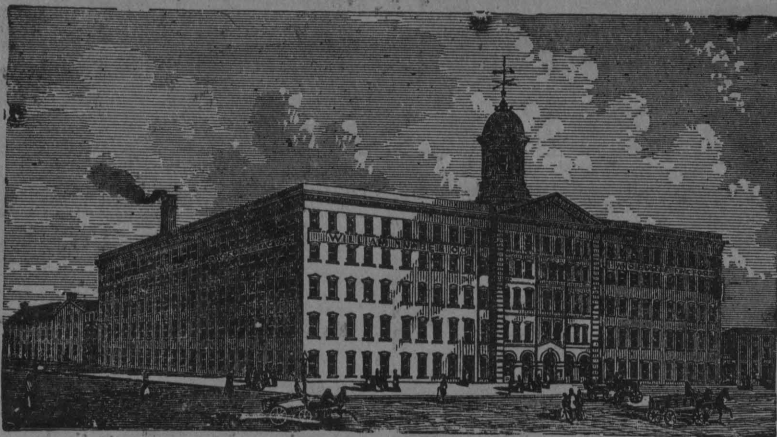
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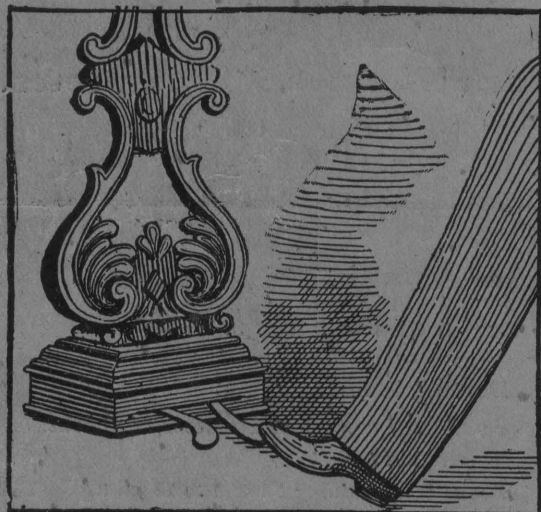
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